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Deale, June 28.

TEN of His Majesties Frigats, of those here in the *Downes*, have Orders to sail to *Margate* and *Harwich*, to take in 5000 Soldiers, and to Transport them to *Flanders*.

Vienna, June 26. On Wednesday last Count *Montecuculi* parted hence on his way to *Raab*, being appointed by the Emperor to visit the Fortifications of that place, and to give the necessary orders for the putting them into a posture of defence; for we are not without apprehensions of the Turks, who make great preparations for a War, as they give out against the Moscovites, and at the same time labor hard to compose the matters at present in difference between them. Two days since arrived an Express from *Hungary*, which said, that the Rebels were come with a very strong Body of Men within four Miles of *Caschaw*. This day an Express was sent from hence to the Duke of *Lorrain*, to carry him, as is said, orders concerning the Cessation of Arms, which the Emperor is willing to accept.

Copenhagen, July 2. We have advice by Vessels come from Sea, that ours and the Suedish Fleet had been in sight of each other, but that there had not passed any action between them, the latter standing for their own Coast, and putting into *Calmar*. By Passengers come over from *Landscroon*, we are informed, that on Tuesday last the Suedes made an attack upon *Christianstadt*, but without any effect, which will need a confirmation, because of the many false reports we have had of this nature. The King, to gratifie the instances of his Council, hath resolved not to go into the Field in person.

Hamburg, July 5. We have been told, that the Elector of *Brandenburg* had accepted the Cessation of Arms which had been proposed for six weeks, and that he had written to the States General of the United Provinces thereupon: but at present the contrary appears; for his Electoral Highnesses Troops, as well as those of the Dukes of *Lunenburg*, have already begun to march; and our Letters from *Berlin* assure us that he would take the Field in person in few days. From *Denmark* they write, that the Nobility and others had prayed the King not to go any more into the Field in person, upon the safety of which so much depended.

From the Imperial Army at Stauffen, *three Leagues from* Friburg, *June* 29. Yesterday in the evening the Duke of *Lorrain* received advice, that the Marquis *de Choiseul* was marching with a great detachment, and several pieces of Cannon to besiege *Rhinfeldt*, and that the Mareschal *de Crequi* intended to follow him with his whole Army; whereupon his Highness having left the Regiments of *Harrant*, *Kaunitz*, *Mercy*, *Rosiers*, *Renfin*, *Leyen*, *Diengen*, and *Hardorf*, in the Mountains, decamp'd, and came hither, from whence we shall continue our march with all possible diligence to relieve *Rhinfeldt*, which is a place of great importance.

Strasburg, June 30. According to the Letters we receive from *Brisac*, the Mareschal *de Crequi* had sent a Body of 8 or 10000 men under the command of Monsieur *Choiseul* towards *Rhinfeldt*, to besiege as is believed that place, which is of so great importance; that it is not doubted but the Duke of *Lorrain* will hazard a Battel to relieve it.

Brisac, July 4. The 26 past the Mareschal *de Grequi* sent orders to the Sieur *de Fay* our Governor, to send up the Boats that were here to *Neuenburg*, which is four Leagues above this place, in order to the making there a Bridge over the *Rhine*, for the passage of the detachements that come from *Flanders*, as well as the Provisions he draws from *Alsace*, as also to send thither eight pieces of Cannon of 24 Pounders, and six of 12; which orders were accordingly executed, and the said Cannon was guarded by a detachement that arrived the day before from *Flanders*. The 27th the Army marched to *Bedeveiller* and *Neuenburg*, aforesaid, and detached the Count *de Choiseul*, and the Marquis *de Boussiers*, with six Battalions, six Companies of Dragoons, and six pieces of Cannon, towards *Rhinfeldt*, who in their way took the Castle of *Orne*, and was followed by three Battalions more, commanded by the Marquis *de Frezeliere*, who in his march likewise took the Castle of *Rotelin*, and the 29th the whole Army followed. The Imperial Army, according to our last advice, was at *Grotzelingen*.

Cologne, July 5. On Saturday last arrived here a Trumpet, with a Letter from the Most Christian King, to our Magistrates, by which his Majesty requires of them the payment of the 40000 Crowns that were seized here by the Imperialists during the Treaty that was held here in the beginning of the War, together with the Interest thereof, which amounts to about 12000 Crowns, and this is now the second Summons this City hath had upon this subject. The Army commanded by Monsieur *Schomberg*, which hath been lately reinforced with some thousand men from *Flanders*, continues encamped at *Gulpen*, being supplied with provisions and other necessaries from *Aix la Chapelle*. Monsieur *Chauvet* with the *Lunenburg* Troops, lies near *Maseycke* on this side the *Meuse*; we are told that the last week they defeated a Convoy going from *Maestricht* to Mareschal *Schomberg*'s Army, and took 25 Wagons. The Troops of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Spaen*, are separated from the rest of the Confederate Troops, and returned towards *Cleves* for the security of that Country. The Cavalry of the Duke of *Neuburg*, is posted near *Sittard*.

Liege, July 5. Mareschal *Schomberg* continues still at *Gulpen*, expecting to be reinforced from *Flanders*. On Sunday last 2000 men passed by *Maestricht*, who are going to join him, and, it is said, they are followed by 8000 more, who are coming down the great Causey.

Amsterdam, July 8. We have Letters from the Sieur *Evertz*, who commands the Dutch Squadron in